FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COPPPAL DEFENDS ARGENTINA IN FALKLANDS CONFLICT

PA151228 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The war in the South Atlantic could become an international one. This warning was voiced this weekend by Pedro Ojeda Paullada, chairman of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPPAL, on releasing a document yesterday in Mexico City, which received wide publication by international news agencies.

Paullada, who was in Nicaragua recently for the COPPPAL meeting in Managua, indicated that the Malvinas conflict, in view of its social and [word indistinct] characteristics, now poses a greater threat to the precarious peace and stability of the world.

Long before the Malvinas conflict broke out, the COPPPAL parties had expressed their opinions and defined their stand on the undeclared war between Great Britain and Argentina. Nevertheless, Paullada noted, in view of the gravity of the situation and the subsequent deterioration of the fragile balance of international order, we wish to express our opinion and views, which we all share.

The official document released by the COPPPAL chairman was signed by the representatives of democratic and anti-imperialist parties from Aruba, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and Nicaragua.

The FSLN is a member of COPPPAL and Commander Tomas Borge Martinez is its vice chairman.

The COPPPAL document notes: We are convinced that the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain should be resolved in conformity with the law and on the basis of the legal foundations accepted by the international community.

COPPPAL also recalls that during the first half of the 19th century British forces deprived the Republic of Argentina of the Malvinas by violence. The COPPPAL document declares: Let us reaffirm our solidarity with the just vindication of all peoples and nations of Latin America and the Caribbean countries that have experienced the violation and abuse of their rights through various forms of colonialist domination. We reiterate our solidarity with the Argentine people in their struggle against the remnants of colonialism in the Malvinas Islands and we demand that a cease-fire be effected immediately and that it be accompanied by the necessary recognition of the Argentine people's claims to sovereignty over the disputed territory.

We recall the arbitrary attitude of the British Government in its effort to improperly assume the right unilaterally to execute a resolution by the UN Security Council, along with its violation of the fundamental principle that conflicts should be resolved peacefully. We demand that the U.S. Government adhere strictly to the letter and spirit of the UN Charter, to the principles of the OAS, and to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

The COPPPAL document also expresses recognition of the courage and patriotism of the Argentine people.

PRESIDENT GALTIERI ADDRESSES NATION 16 JUN

PY160232 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Speech by President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri from South Hall of Government House in Buenos Aires on 15 June -- recorded]

[Text] The fighting over Puerto Argentino has ended. Our soldiers fought with a supreme effort for the dignity of the nation. Those who died will remain forever alive in the hearts and in the great history of the Argentines. Now we not only have heroes cast in the bronze of old glories, we have our heroes, men of flesh and blood of the present times, names which will be engraved by us and the coming generations.

They will also be kept in the memories of the peoples of Latin America who showed solidarity and by all those capable of forgetting their interests out of respect for courage and a sense of sacrifice.

They fought against misunderstanding, disdain and arrogance. They confronted with more courage than arms the overpowering superiority of a power supported by the military technology of the United States, which surprisingly became an enemy of Argentina and its people.

They fought in order to dislodge the last vestige of colonialism from our soil. They fought for the very same essence of our national and American identity, they fought for the same causes which presided over the glorious independence of our fatherland.

Our nation has fought for its spiritual and material integrity with the conviction that outrages indefinitely tolerated undermine the souls of the peoples and of men.

Those who so far do not want or cannot admit the truth of our cause will have to listen to their consciences and understand that deep reasons of justice must exist for a peaceful nation to take up arms to the limits of heroism.

Puerto Argentino -- Puerto Argentino -- will not be the last step in the national effort which we began in 1833 and which we continued to pursue on 2 April.

Now Great Britain will have to decide on its attitude regarding the conflict. For this purpose it has the following alternatives: To accept that the situation of the islands will never again be what it was before 2 April, and in this case will maintain our position of negotiating a solution to recover our sovereignty; or to proceed in restoring a colonial regime, for which there will be no security or definite peace, and the responsibility for deepening the conflict will fall upon Great Britain.

In any case, the united Argentine nation, standing up in support of a unique cause will continue to march toward its self-improvement and strengthening.

Let us not allow the unity achieved through a just and deeply felt cause -- which was supported by more than half the world and which was encouraged by his holiness' visit -- to be disturbed and harmed by an attitude of dissociation on the part of an unworthy minority.

With the same boldness with which our men fought, we without pause and without rest will move forward with the work which has been postponed.

They have fought so that we may lead a full life.

There is a change in the nation and no one can deny it.

Together we will say no to animosity, prejudice or biased attitudes because they have been forgotten while forming the battlefront shoulder to shoulder.

Taking into account the opinions of the different national sectors, we will revise and correct whatever is necessary in domestic and foreign policy. We will recover the fatherland. We will reconstruct its institutions. We will restore democracy on the immovable basis of equality and respect, and we will light as torches the highest values of our Argentine nation.

There is honor and there will be justice. No one will withdraw from the common effort to achieve the fatherland imagined by our soldiers in their best dreams.

There will be no room for speculation or deceit. Idleness will be considered a fraud, and exploitation of the situation will be considered an affront to the bloodshed by those who fought. Defeatism will be considered treason.

Together we will make the nation powerful, and together we will look for the final objective we are seeking. We will be the total owner of our nation and its future.

Let no one try to upset or try to block the road of the Argentines. Let no one try to play with our wounds and our emotions. Let no one be mistaken by thinking we are strong in fighting but weak in spirit.

The world knows that we are not a people who have shaped their existence through the heat of wars of conquest, and it is also a witness that we never turn away from peace.

Most states recognize the legitimate right of our aspirations over the Malvinas. That which we defend belongs to us. It will always be within reach, and sooner or later, we are going to get it.

Let us hold our grief. Let us raise our heads high. Our people are and do feel strong, and our Latin American brothers are with us. The time has come to assume the ultimate consequences our Argentine identity and maturity. Those who do not contribute to this will be separated out and considered traitors.

Let us pray to Our Lady of Lujan to intervene before God Our Lord for the lives and the victory of her faithful ones, and let us express to her our gratitude for the fact that our souls have been recomforted by the recent visit of his holiness the pope.

Dignity and the future are ours, and they will grant us peace and victory. Thank you. Good night.

SOURCES REVEAL TERMS OF WITHDRAWAL DOCUMENT

PY151945 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1934 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- This afternoon reliable sources revealed the points which the agreement, signed to carry out the withdrawal of Argentine soldiers from the Malvinas Islands, allegedly contains.

These conditions would be the following:

1. The courage of the Argentine troops is recognized.

2. A joint Argentine-British commission for the transfer ceremony of the islands' administration is created.

3. The Argentine troops will remain under Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez.

4. Argentine and British troops will be involved in clearing minefields.

5. The flag will not be turned over to the British.

6. The ceremony will be held behind closed doors (limited only to officers) without the attendance of photographers or newsmen.

7. The Argentine troops will evacuate the islands on board Argentine ships and planes.

COSTA MENDEZ COMMENTS ON SURRENDER, U.S.

PY151544 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1505 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- Foreign Minister Costa Mendez today said that "the surrender handed over in the islands was due to British superiority in material and advance technology developed by NATO and also by U.S. cooperation and support."

Costa Mendez disclosed that U.S. cooperation with the British task force "was admitted by Reagan on several occasions and particularly in the British Parliament."

The Argentine minister -- met by reporters upon leaving San Martin Palace -- explained that this military outcome "was due to the material delivered by the United States to Great Britain, the sanctions applied on us by the United States and U.S. disregard for the resolutions and dispositions adopted by the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR)."

He added: "The events which have taken place in no way change the Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and neither affects the decision to continue our struggle in every way, on all fronts and opportunities, which the government may implement to secure full recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the islands because, as you know, Argentina will in no way accept, as it has never accepted, the division of its territorial integrity."

In answer to a question about the possible mediation of a Latin American country between Argentina and Great Britain, he said: "I am not aware of that."

REPORTAGE ON PLAZA DE MAYO DEMONSTRATION

Interior Official Mediates

PY151843 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1652 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- Some 200 people crowded today in front of Government House and harshly criticized officials and requested that the fight in the South Atlantic continue, but they were broken up by the police, which detained some of the demonstrators.

Shortly after the detentions and dispersion of some of the people, Interior Under Secretary Col Bernardo Menendez appeared at the Plaza de Mayo and talked with some of the demonstrators.

Menendez admitted that the police had exceeded themselves in controlling the rally and told the people that he had recommended that the policemen act with moderation.

One of those talking with Colonel Menendez pointed out: "It is a shame that the citizens are not allowed to express their opinion about the conflict."

During the police operation, disapproving voices were heard coming from the building close to Plaza de Mayo, censuring the attitude of the policemen, particularly when they threatened to use their gas grenade launchers.

The interior under secretary admitted that there had been excesses and that such attitudes may harm the image of Argentina abroad, in view of the fact that the deeds were recorded by various foreign news media.

"We must have faith and feel closer than ever," stated Menendez to one of the demonstrators with whom he talked about the situation in the Malvinas Islands.

Luis Pazos, secretary of the editorial staff of the magazine SOMOS, was detained during the police operation, and a reporter from the newspaper LA NACION was questioned by police personnel when he was taking notes on the rally.

Those detained were housed at the Second Precinct. Meanwhile it was noticed that the interior under secretary had a talk with a commissioner from that precinct.

Menendez came to the Plaza de Mayo at 1220, whereas the deeds in front of Government House started at approximately 1000.

The group of some 200 people who gathered in front of Government House to request the officials to continue the fight for the Malvinas were carrying signs and signing adverse phrases about the cease-fire decision.

Some of the signs read: "Why did we not ask for help?," "Why did those kids die?," "Stop dishonor."

The rally was broken up by the policemen who delivered some blows and threatened to use their gas grenade launchers, which made some people disperse.

The demonstrators chorused phrases which said, "Surrender is treason," "Sister Soledad, the people are at your side," "Fatherland yes, colony no."

The rally finally broke up without other incidents at approximately 1140, and the interior under secretary appeared some 40 minutes later and talked with some demonstrators who remained in the area.

More People Gather

PY151943 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1722 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- The number of people who gathered in the Plaza de Mayo to express their disappointment for the deviation of the conflict in the South Atlantic increased early this afternoon.

Some 800 people stayed in this plaza in front of Government House shouting slogans such as, "The blood shed will not be negotiated," and "Treason."

A cordon of police was located in front of the flag mast and almost all along the width of the plaza to stop the demonstrators from approaching Government House.

Shortly after 1300, four other people were detained.

A police van to transport detainees and an infantry tank are parked nearby.

These incidents were noted by numerous foreign correspondents, among them English cameramen and journalists.

Around the monument, groups of around 30 people were making remarks in loud voices on the serious deeds which occurred at the Malvinas.

Meanwhile, some 50 university students grouped together to sing, "The kids died; why did you (?sell them out)?"

12 Arrested in Demonstration

PY152142 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- Police sources revealed that 12 persons were arrested when they were taking part in a demonstration at Plaza de Mayo this afternoon.

Approximately 1,500 persons were still in front of Government House at dusk.

Further on Agitation

PY160325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0018 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (AFP) -- The agitation in downtown Buenos Aires lasted almost 2 hours. It began in Plaza de Mayo and degenerated into scenes of panic, running fires, overturned automobiles and buses, shooting and tear gas.

Most of the streets connecting with Plaza de Mayo and Plaza de Mayo itself were covered by heavy smoke caused by the gas and fires.

Deputy Interior Minister Col Bernardo Menendez left Government House an hour ago and yelled to the police forces to stop the repressive action. "Let them say what they want. Let them speak up," he stated.

There were insistent rumors among government circles tonight that the disturbances were promoted by activists. Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez declined to comment on these incidents.

The same sources voiced assurances that President Leopoldo Galtieri and his team will continue as head of the government, that they will not resign. The contrary would mean admitting that Mrs Thatcher is right.

At the Foreign Ministry all employees and reporters accredited there were sent away. They did not want anyone at the building. Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez will leave at any moment for the United States to demand the implementation of Resolution 502 at the UN Security Council, Foreign Ministry sources stated.

The groups that were dispersed did not leave, however. On the contrary, they were regrouping again.

Great irritation existed, however, among the people, many of whom were hit by splinters of tear gas grenades and rubber bullets.

Police Issue Communique

PY160330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Five policemen and some occasional passersby were injured as well as several activists arrested as a result of disturbances which took place tonight in heart of downtown Buenos Aires, a police communique from the federal police reported.

Plaza de Mayo and the surroundings as far as Corrientes and 9 July Avenues were the stage of violent incidents which ended with several persons injured and hundreds arrested, according to press reports.

According to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, the number of persons arrested reached 200 in the downtown and metropolitan police districts at any given moment.

The demonstrators protested the withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Malvinas and with insults demanded the resignation of the military junta.

The police reports state: This afternoon groups of well organized persons began to act in a disorderly manner in Plaza de Mayo and the surrounding area breaking windows, burning buses and private cars, starting fires, burning barricades and attacking policemen.

Such acts were repressed and order was reestablished by nightfall.

As a result of such acts, five policemen were injured as were some occasional passersby.

Several activists were arrested.

Police Repression Condemned

PY160404 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0034 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- Leaders of 10 political parties and organizations condemned through a joint communique the police repression against demonstrators who gathered today at Plaza de Mayo to express their disagreement with the latest events on the Malvinas Islands.

The note of the metropolitan political leaders board states: "We express our puzzlement over an incredible event. The people who gathered at Plaza de Mayo at the invitation of the official radio and television network were brutally repressed."

They also express their "repudiation for this flagrant violation of public faith," and stress "the contradiction which involves calling the people with triumphant tones a few days ago and expelling them violently as was done on 3 March 1982," during the rally called for by the General Labor Confederation.

The communique is signed by the following leaders: Mario Gonzalez, Francisco Grillo (Peronists); Raul Babanaque Caballero and Jose Valles (Intransigent Party); Guillermo Frugoli Rey and Angel Bruno (Christian Democrats); Antonio Martinovich and Jose Manzanelli (Communists); Francisco Fontana and Jose Perez (Socialists); Francisco Acuna, Santiago Barberis (Progressive Movement); Santos Russomano and Daniel Bilbao (Popular Socialists); Enrique Blanco and Carlos Rodriguez (Irigoyen Movement).

MULTIPARTY GROUP RELEASES COMMUNIQUE 15 JUN

FY160413 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0155 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (TELAM) -- This evening the Multiparty Group called on all Argentine citizens to reflect so that the country may not stop its march toward democracy and its institutionalization.

In a communique issued at the end of the meeting held between the leaders of the five political parties which comprise the Multiparty Group, they also requested faith in our own destiny in order to attain definite national reconstruction.

The document states that the country is experiencing the most dramatic moment of its history, and adds that the outcome of the battle should not mar the heroism of our soldiers and that neither the lives sacrificed nor the wounds sustained should be in vain.

It points out that the enterprise undertaken has left a legacy which is more important: The spirit of national unity and solidarity, the recovery of its identity, the republic's move toward improved international standing, the peoples' participation and the desire to reconstruct the socioeconomic order.

It points out that those who do not uphold these values will have betrayed that legacy. This does not mean disregarding the responsibilities and attitudes which stem from the situation that has been created.

The document was approved by the meeting of presidents of the Multiparty group. The meeting was also attended by Carlos Contin, president of the National Board of the Radical Civic Union (UCR) and by leaders Antonio Troccoli, Enrique Vanoli and Luis Leon on behalf of radicalism; Torcuato Fino and Bernardo Montenegro on behalf of Justicialism; Arturo Frondizi, Rogelio Frigerio and Carlos Zaffore on behalf of the Integration and Development Movement (MID).

Martin Dip, Carlos Auyero and Hugo Conza attended the meeting on behalf of the Christian Democratic Party; Miguel Monserrat on behalf of the Intransigent Party. The followin political party presidents did not attend the meeting since they were not in Buenos Aires: Deolindo Bittel (Justicialist Party), Francisco Cerro (Christian Democratic Party) and Oscar Alende (Intransigent Party).

Halfway through the meeting the multiparty drafting commission -- comprised of Troccoli, Dip, Monserrat, Zaffore and Caffiero -- joined the session. The draft document and the updating of the national emergency plan, which was supposed to be released today, was examined by this commisssion.

At the end of the meeting, multiparty spokeman Carlos Contin announced that the aforementioned document will be released next Monday. The document will contain the adjustments corresponding to the new circumstances which have arisen in the country.

He also announced that as of Monday the Multiparty Group will remain in permanent session following the course of developments.

PARTY LEADERS ON FALKLANDS CEASE-FIRE

PY160128 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1450 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- Today politicians and businessmen voiced their opinion on the cease-fire on the Malvinas Islands, and in referring to the alternatives which appear on the internal front they agreed on the need to carry out prompt institutional changes in the country.

Radical leader Raul Alfonsin demanded the immediate resignation of the military government in order to start a civilian transition period toward democracy "right now."

A declaration delivered to the media by the head of the National Board of the Radical Civic Union Renovation and Change Movement points out that "the voice of the people is the voice of the officers and soldiers who fought at the front against imperialism, it is the voice of the workers and producers who endure the unrestricted despoliation of the country's wealth."

On his part, former senator and Radical leader Luis Leon stated that "the time has come to rebuild the republic, to once again fully enforce the national constitution."

He added that "the government should realize that it is time to fire the philistines of mercantilism from the ministries, because it is no time to do business."

Peronist leader Mario Campora also gave his opinion by asserting that since 1976, the year in which the current regime took over, the Argentine people have shouldered "a heavy chain of failures."

Campora, who is a nephew of late Constitutional President Hector Campora, ended by stating that "in addition, today we have the burden of this military failure in the attempt to recover the Malvinas Islands. There is only one path left: Give the power to the people."

Former Justicialist Minister Angel Federico Robeldo stated that "in the same way that the entire country stood up during the battle over the Malvinas, the entire country should continue on its feet during the political battle, and to stand on its feet it should naturally be invited to take action."

Robledo pointed out that as a consequence "there are still political possibilities. They will depend on the agreement and the ability with which the country will continue to defend this objective in the political negotiations, with which it will continue to direct all the forces at its disposal in the diplomatic field including the interrelated interests of the various countries. He stated that it would be an adverse military battle, but could also be the basis for a political victory."

Former Minister Robledo added that "a latent consensus regarding the Malvinas was put into action, this action takes two paths: a military path, in which a costly phase has been fulfilled but which I consider advantageous and useful whatever the result may be, and the other is the political-diplomatic path, which in the end is the one which will attain the result."

He ended by stating that "the subject of participation, of a total participation is fundamental, therefore, it is important not to mistake the form and the degree of this participation."

Jorge Abelardo Ramos, head of the Popular Leftist Front, stated to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "the war on the economic and political front, by giving the Economy Ministry a true Argentine character, should continue."

The historian and politician stated that "a moratorium should be declared on the foreign debt with all the international usurers which have invaded our territory."

He added that "at the same time all the mining, industrial and financial assets of the countries which have blockaded Argentina and attacked its soldiers should be confiscated."

Ramos also stated that if these measures are implemented, "a real national revolution would be carried out and high Argentine honor would be maintained."

Ramos ended by stating that "in this situation diplomacy has nothing to do except to invite Latin America not to pay back their foreign debts to the usurers and to establish a Latin American continental system of mutual defense against the imperialist bandits."

Radical Leader Antonio Troccoli felt that "Argentina fulfilled a political objective: The subject of the Malvinas no longer will return to the files of international memories; it is a subject which has caused many deaths, a lot of bloodshed, and which will have to be on the order of the day at the international conferences where Argentina will bring it up."

Troccoli continued to state that "the bitter taste of the military vicissitude will have to be swallowed; we were defeated by a power, in capital letters, of the West which has resorted to highly technical offensive power. Therefore, we need not feel ashamed nor appear inferior because our soldiers have defended with honor the posts entrusted to them."

Troccoli added that "it is up to the Argentine civility, the Argentine intelligence to place this question of the Malvinas on a different level, on a course in which diplomacy and politics should play their specific role."

Troccoli also stated that "in fact, there is a sort of ranking in the world, both on the higher and lower side, the hegemonic powers exercise their dominion in a strictly top-to-bottom manner. This is a lesson which has been taught to a country, which after 17 years of unsuccessful negotiations, dared to occupy the Malvinas without shedding a drop of blood, and the answer was the one we experienced and which now culminates with this episode."

Troccoli concluded by stating that "our entry into the world cannot be achieved in an individual manner. Exclusively as one nation we will play a secondary role and will be excluded from the making of important decisions." However, "by forming part of the Latin American Continent we will have a presence which will favor all Latin American countries, because had we taken this decision as a move to integrate the entire Latin American Continent, maybe the American response to the experience we have just gone through would have been different."

Troccoli then added that "we Argentines are full of an energy which surfaced in view of two events: The one which took place on 2 April, and the presence of the pope which I believe has nourished a new Argentine attitude which we have to take advantage of for the country's reconstruction: A difficult and complex subject which requires all the strength and the will power of the entire country."

Lazaro Roca, secretary general of the National Justicialist Board, stated that "we must reject the proposals by England." He asserted that "this is all I am going to say because I want to find out exactly how this unfortunate process Argentina engaged in came about, a process the consequences of which we will have to endure from now on."

He pointed out that he had heard that "it has been stated that Argentine dignity had been defended." He wondered: "What have the previous government's done?" He then stated: "Did they not want to, or were not able to defend it or did they consider that it was not the opportune moment to do so?"

He stated: "It is a mistake to say that now, only today, that Argentine dignity has been defended." Roca said: "Then all the previous governments, especially our government -- I defend the position of the Peronist government of General Peron -- were not capable of defending with dignity the nation's sovereignty and grandeur?"

He concluded by stating that "unfortunately, we are in a struggle which we have lost."

MONTONEROS ISSUE DOCUMENT ON FALKLANDS

PY151750 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jun (AFP) -- The Argentine Peronist movement Montoneros today published here a declaration on the recovery of the Malvinas Islands, which it regards as a true, much longed for national claim for the Argentine people.

The document, signed by Montoneros Secretary General Mario Firmenich, cites several historical occasions in which the Argentine people were able to repel British invasions and fought for their independence.

The document adds that irrespective of who recovered our islands and of their intentions, full restoration of national sovereignty continues to be a genuine national goal.

The document emphasizes the support received from Latin American and Third World countries and adds that Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas ought to be matched by popular sovereignty through the people's participation in the government.

We demand that the military absolutely refrain from negotiating on a subject in which nothing can be negotiated, especially when a military threat exists, the document adds.

In its resolution part, the document expresses the need to organize a national emergency government to seize and to expropriate British enterprises and capital and to repel the British invasion by mobilizing and organizing the people in arms to defend the Argentine territory.

HOSPITAL SHIP EVACUATING WOUNDED FROM FALKLANDS

PY151613 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1604 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- The hospital ship Almirante Irizar evacuated 242 wounded from Puerto Argentino and is now heading for Fox Bay, Port Howard and Peeble Island to continue to evacuate more wounded, military sources have reported.

MAIL FOR FALKLANDS ACCEPTED CONDITIONALLY

PY151825 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1811 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (TELAM) -- The National Mail and Telegraph Enterprise announced at noon today that letters, telegrams and parcels for Puerto Argentino (Malvinas Islands) will be accepted conditionally. The decision was made as a result of the situation prevailing at the Malvinas Archipelago. Conditional acceptance means that the mail is subject to delays in delivery or return to sender in case it becomes impossible to deliver it to the addressee.

CONVICCION: U.S. INVOLVEMENT DECIDED WAR

PY152152 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1413 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (TELAM) -- "What happened on the Malvinas? Very simple: We were defeated on the islands by two superpowers which had to join efforts to succeed. A different Argentina, a different Latin America has emerged on the continent: unknown, unsuspected, and victorious because they made their existence felt."

The above is the last paragraph of a front-page editorial published today by Buenos Aires morning newspaper CONVICCION signed by its director, Hugo Ezequiel Lezama.

Under the title "What Happened?", Lezama expresses ideas about the recapture of our Malvinas Islands and the process which has been opened as a result of the latest developments.

Lezama states that Argentina knew quite well that from 2 April on it was going to face the third-ranking world power. What Argentina could not have imagined (due to very sound reasons which some day will be disclosed) was the treason committed by the government of the leading world power.

"While the war was fought against Thatcher's fleet," Lezama says, "the results were excellent. Europe and its NATO watched with amazement how we destroyed planes, helicopters and extremely modern warships. In the face of its imminent defeat, the British Government pressed the U.S. Government and forced it to make a decision. The United States sided with Great Britain despite being aware that in so doing it was losing Latin America. They are so shortsighted that they did not even care."

Lezama adds: There was a war only while we fought against Great Britain. "Later," he adds, "we no longer had any chance but kept fighting, although with limitations. Argentina does not murder its soldiers. We do not view our soldiers as nameless figures but as people. Argentina is not governed by fanatic advocates of death like Mrs Thatcher and we really just could not defeat the third-ranking world power backed with supplies by the leading world power."

Therefore, Lezama adds, we could not let our Latin American brothers shed their blood for us in a struggle which today, we repeat, is pointless.

"This is just an episode. Time, like the Malvinas, is ours. Efforts to recapture the Malvinas, which in various degrees and forms started (?many) years ago, will continue. The clock of history is now moving on our side, on the side of justice, much sooner than expected by the Reagan-Thatcher pair."

Lezama emphasizes that our armed forces are filled with heroes. Truth will be gradually unveiled. They are true heroes. The armed forces are backed by the entire nation. It will be easy to identify a traitor: He will be the one who will attempt to take political advantage under the shadow of the crosses of hospitals and cemeteries.

Lezama states that the country that was insecure, sport-oriented and unstable no longer exists.

ENTERPRISES TO BE TRANSFERRED TO PRIVATE SECTOR

PY152212 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] La Paz, 15 Jun (TELAM) -- The Bolivian Government plans to transfer to the private sector the three leading important state enterprises: Mining Production of Bolivia (Comibol), the Bolivian Development Corporation (CBF) and Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), leaders who participated in a national meeting of the Mineworkers Federation have reported.

The miners delegates stated that the present economic crisis in this country is the most critical since the 1952 revolution, and they held the governments in charge since July 1980 (Gen Luis Garcia Meza) responsible for indiscriminate repression of workers. The executive secretary of the federation, Juan Lechin Oquendo, who is also leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), charged that the economic changes recommended by the IMF to the government do not take into account the workers' situation or the decrease in public expenditures.

The manufacturing workers of Cohabamba Department, 600 km from La Paz, in turn began a 48-hour stoppage today to demand the derogation of a decree which sets up an increase in [passage indistinct] tax.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES DIALOGUE

PY151315 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Defense Minister Jorge Echazu Aguirre has stated that the government is granting every constitutional guarantee to the political parties for their representatives to participate in the dialogue being promoted by the National Council for Political and Social Affairs, CONAPOL. Therefore, he said, there is no justification for some leaders to claim alleged lack of constitutional guarantees and to be reluctant to respond to the invitation extended by the Interior Ministry. He added that the dialogue will probably be based on a timetable prepared by CONAPOL.

Transition Government Sought

PY151451 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1812 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 10 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- A former military president and an organization charged with defending the armed forces today voiced support for political proposals demanding installation of a transition government that would reestablish democracy in Bolivia. In a statement to the press in Santa Cruz, 650 km southeast of here, Gen David Padilla stated that a (civilian-military) transition government that would have the authority, the credibility and the respect to led the country should be installed.

The rightwing Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), led by former President Hugo Banzer, yesterday voiced support for the proposal and noted that a transition government that would guarantee an effective, orderly institutionalization was needed. The Organization for Defense and Solidarity with the Armed Forces (ODESFAN) today also supported this position. In a communique, ODESFAN said ADN meets the true needs of the Bolivian people.

BRIEFS

STATE EMPLOYEES PAY RAISE -- The government has granted a general wage increase of 3,000 pesos to all state employees. Moreover, state employees will be entitled to percentage adjustments according to years of service. Another benefit favors professionals with a university degree serving in public administration. They will be entitled to a professional bonus equivalent to 2,000 pesos. The benefits will be effective this month.
[La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 82 PY]

FALKLANDS OUTCOME JUSTIFIES BOGOTA'S OAS STANCE

PA151425 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds has said that the outcome of the conflict over the Malvinas Islands confirmed Colombia's position at the OAS that the war was unnecessary and that it should lead, as indeed it will, to a negotiated settlement. Referring to the cease-fire in the South Atlantic, Lemos said it shows that Colombia's position on the conflict was the most objective and reasonable one.

He added that Colombia did not use international bodies to seek war and remarked that if the peaceful climate that preceded Colombia's decision at the OAS had been taken into account, we would not have reached this regrettable situation.

The chief Colombian diplomat said the issue must now return to the negotiating table, where it should have stayed, for the inter-American system and all of the alliances that are indispensable to the defense of the free world were endangered thereby. Finally, he said the conflict has left deep scars but that Colombia will, of course, help erase them with the authority it has gained from the irreproachable position it held.

GUERRILLAS AMBUSH TROOPS IN SOUTH, KILL 8

PA152326 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bogota -- The army reported today that seven soldiers and one officer of the Magdalena Battalion in southern Colombia were killed in an ambush by members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC.

Troops of the Southern Command have begun an intense search for the insurgent group responsible for this action, which occurred at the San Guillermo (?police post) in the jurisdiction of San Vicente del Caguan, in Caqueta. It has been reported that within the next few hours the bodies of the soldiers will be taken to their hometowns.

After several inactive weeks, members of the self-styled subversive 19 April Movement, M-19, reappeared in southern Colombia, clashing with troops of the 3d Brigade. Three insurgents were killed when they tried to ambush soldiers in the area of (La Pesadilla) in [name indistinct], Putumayo. The dead guerrillas' fingerprints are being checked to ascertain their identities.

The members of the military patrol that repelled the insurgents confiscated [words indistinct] two shotguns and two homemade [word indistinct] bombs.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO EXTRADITE ITALIAN CITIZEN

PA152018 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota, 14 Jun (AFP) -- The Colombian Government today officially refused to extradite Leandro Barozzi, an Italian citizen who is being sought by his government on charges of belonging to the clandestine Red Brigades movement. The decision is based on a Supreme Court ruling of 26 May and is signed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique.

The Supreme Court held that Barozzi is charged with political crimes, so the government decided to refuse the extradition motion. The official communique says Colombia and Italy have not signed an extradition agreement, so the request was processed in accordance with the provisions of the Colombian penal code. Barozzi has been working as a professor of chemistry at a university in Cali, in western Colombia.

HERRERA CAMPINS TO CONTINUE SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA

PA152156 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jun 82

[News conference held by President Luis Herrera Campins at Miraflores Palace -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, in your opinion can the movement of rapprochement between Argentina and many other countries of the continent, especially Venezuela, favor the establishment of some sort of regional political bloc or new alliances capable of influencing the progress of inter-American organizations or treaties?

[Answer] I have no doubt that since the beginning of the Malvinas crisis political relations among Latin American nations have assumed a new orientation and course, in the sense of strengthening the bonds that unite our countries. Naturally there will also be very calm but very serious thought to determine the future course of our relations with the United States and Europe. We are not promoting any type of Latin American isolationism, but undoubtedly we must learn from this experience and take advantage of the multilateral organizations at our disposal to increase further our feelings of unity in the context of decisions that effect the Latin American continent.

[Question] The British and Argentine Governments agreed on a 24-hour cease-fire or truce this afternoon. All afternoon the media have said that the Argentine Army will surrender by tomorrow. Have you had any reliable information on this and, if it is true, would Venezuela be prepared to continue helping Argentina economically if the war ends tomorrow?

[Answer] Our solidarity with Argentina is not tied to the success or failure of the war in the Malvinas Islands, because our solidarity is much stronger; it is not just temporary. Win or lose, Argentina is going to win in (?the long run). As Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, secretary general of the presidency, said in Europe, sooner or later, later or sooner, the Malvinas will be Argentine. I believe some things are related to the nature of time, in the course of time, in what is called the clock of history which, as you know, does not run backward.

Regarding the cease-fire, I found out about it the same way you did this afternoon, while I was watching the soccer game between Brazil and the USSR, which turned out to be a victory for South American soccer. We needed this after Argentina's defeat by Belgium. My first move was to call our ambassador in the United States, because that is where the most information on the Malvinas conflict is concentrated. I can say that I learned the news on a BBC Television report from London just after 1500 hours. When I called the minister, he said a BBC newscast was scheduled for 1600 and that he would call me then. He returned the call, but he said that while talk about a cease-fire continued in other circles, it was not mentioned in the newscast.

I came here to meet with you, but I was unable to speak directly to Buenos Aires or Europe. Therefore, at this time, 1940 hours, I have no additional information.

Further Remarks

PA160308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0116 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Caracas, 15 Jun (AFP) -- After President Luis Herrera Campins received the news that the war in the Malvinas was over, he declared that Argentina will recover the archipelago, "win or lose the present war."

Herrera also thought the confrontation "may be a most interesting lesson for our armed forces," prompting the Venezuelan Army to form a new civilian-military solidarity mission, which will leave soon for Buenos Aires.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUA'S TINOCO MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

PA151947 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco arrived in the country a few minutes ago and is meeting right now with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez. Tinoco is here to look into the details of the border incidents reported by the Costa Rican Government. As may be recalled, Costa Rica has charged that Sandinist patrols prohibited the passage of Costa Rican launches carrying tourists along the San Juan River. In addition, armed patrols have entered Costa Rican territory several times.

According to reports, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister will offer pertinent explanations to the Costa Rican Government and will guarantee that these incidents will not be repeated. In addition to the explanations, the Sandinist government will deliver a document explaining the investigations, charges and measures that will be taken.

Tinoco is accompanied by Augusto Cesar Zamora, the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser; and by Carlos Sequeira, the official in charge of Central American affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

Border Problems Discussed

PA160423 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2343 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, the foreign ministers of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on the strength of an "old peace and friendship treaty" between the two countries, agreed to create a committee of five members from each country, to solve the problems along their common border.

Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting Nicaraguan foreign minister, and his Costa Rican colleague, Fernando Volio Jimenez, met for over 2 hours to analyze the problems that resulted in two Costa Rican protests to the Nicaraguan Governemnt junta.

Foreign Minister Volio did not bring up the incident in which Sandinist army patrols intercepted several boats carrying European and American tourists along the bordering San Juan River. Costa Rica's right of free navigation is unquestionable; therefore it is not negotiable, Volio Jimenez declared.

With the exclusion of this issue, the agenda of the meeting was reduced to five points proposed by Costa Rica and one by Nicaragua.

The Costa Rican points covered repeated Sandinist violations of Costa Rican territory. The Nicaraguan foreign minister mentioned the case of 2 air pirates and 11 army deserters, who abandoned their country to offer their services to Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero.

Volio maintained that no circumstances can justify any violation of Costa Rican territory by the Nicaraguan Army. There are established channels in each country and in the international community to enforce justice.

At the end of the meeting, Minister Tinoco expressed his satisfaction with the results of the meeting with his colleague Volio, and made no comments against the Costa Rican position.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING NEW NAVAL BASES FOR CONTROL

PA151744 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2219 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpt] San Jose, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government is building naval bases on its Atlantic and Pacific coasts to safeguard its maritime integrity, in view of the problem posed by unauthorized fishing vessels and by the trafficking in drugs, arms and guerrillas.

For national security reasons, Costa Rica already has naval bases in Limon (in the Caribbean), and in Puntarenas and Golfito (Pacific Ocean). However, the need to safeguard maritime jurisdiction and to prevent guerrilla and arms trafficking has forced the Costa Rican Government to build multiple-use installations in Cuajiniquil Bay, near the Nicaraguan border, on the Pacific coast.

Francisco Tacsan, director of the National Security Agency, said that the installations in "Cuajiniquil" will include not only a naval base but a fishing complex as well, to make use of the Santa Elena area's resources.

According to the Costa Rican Institute of Ports (INCOP) officials, the base, which will cost about $1 million, will be completed by the beginning of next year. However, although the installation is only 30-percent finished, a patrol boat is already stationed there, according to Tacsan.

He said that the patrol boat's function is to be ready to deal with any emergency in the area, where the borders with Nicaragua have not yet been defined.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY REPORTS GUERRILLA ATTACKS ON BASES 11 JUNE

PA151921 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 12 Jun 82 pp 2, 17

[Excerpts] Early yesterday morning, subversive groups staged a surprise attack on the military bases at Meanguera and El Tigre hill, in Morazan Department. Reports from the 6th Infantry Brigade say that during the simultaneous terrorist attacks, one officer and four soldiers from that unit were wounded by the extremists.

The reports add that the attack was repelled by soldiers who had remained at the bases, thus preventing a takeover by the subversive groups.

It was estimated that 500 heavily armed men took part in the attacks and are now hiding in different camps in the mountainous areas surrounding Osicala, Meanguera, Jocaitique and other towns in northern Morazan Department.

As for the clashes in the town of Perquin, the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) said that the fighting continues, as a result of the armed forces' pacification campaign. COPREFA said that the report on the new operation, in which the Ramon Belloso and Atlacatl Batallions are participating, along with other army units, will be issued after the operation ends.

Heavy Fighting in Morazan

PA160239 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Today, the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, said that blood is flowing in northern Morazan and that "for the past 10 days, the armed forces have been waging an intense battle against the FMLN guerrillas in an effort to recover the town of Perquin."

"The situation there is very difficult," the COPREFA spokesman said. He reported that during the past few days, the extreme left has intensified its actions in other areas of the country.

COPREFA indicated that the army's best forces have been sent to Morazan to dislodge the guerrillas from Perquin and other sectors which they have occupied for the past days. From these sectors the terrorists have robbed and looted rural communities, and have murdered those who do not cooperate with them. The COPREFA official said that the armed forces have been unable to enter and take Perquin because of the mountainous terrain and the continuous rain. However, he said the army is regrouping for a final offensive this week.

Today, COPREFA confirmed that a bridge in Tierra Blanca, Jiquilisco, in Usulutan Department was partially damaged by dynamite, but that vehicles can still pass. The armed forces are effectively responding to the actions of the guerrillas. At the same time, we are trying to avoid hurting the civilian population, the COPREFA spokesman said.

Electric Towers Destroyed

PA152022 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] San Miguel -- The terrorists dynamited two electric towers, as a result of which this city and several towns in the eastern sector have been left without electricity again since early Saturday. The two electric towers were located in San Andres canton, some 10 km from San Miguel.

Moreover, the terrorists launched several sporadic attacks after the city was left in darkness early on Saturday. These attacks were carried out against the local security forces' houses and garrison, apparently as part of a harassment plan.

In regard to Perquin, Morazan Department, it was reported that the town is still in the guerrillas' hands but that the army is advancing on various fronts in order to restore the town's services.

Atlacatl Battalion Ambushed

PA152315 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Excerpt] A convoy of the Atlacatl Rapid Deployment Battalion has been ambushed by terrorists. Two members of the battalion were killed and three were wounded. The wounded were taken to the military hospital. Today it was reported that the ambush occurred in El Sitio canton in the jurisdiction of Apastepeque, San Vicente Department. The reports do not indicate that there were casualties among the extremists, but it has been reported that the fighting was intense.

CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS ARGENTINA WON IN FALKLANDS

PA160131 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jun (AFP) -- Today, Col Rafael Flores Lima, Salvadoran chief of staff, stated that Argentina "won in the Malvinas Islands conflict because it demonstrated that it was right in its territorial claim."

Asked about the situation in the South Atlantic, Colonel Flores Lima refused to comment on the possible consequences of the end of the conflict, but stressed the historic rights of Argentina to the Malvinas Islands. Argentina maintained military advisers in El Salvador until the beginning of the Malvinas conflict, at which time they were withdrawn.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT PRAISES ARGENTINA; CLAIMS BELIZE

PA160128 Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Jun (AFP) -- Regarding the Malvinas Islands crisis and yesterday's capitulation of the Argentine forces in those territories, Gen Efrain Rios Montt, president of Guatemala, today said that Argentina "set an example." Furthermore, the president announced that Guatemala "will reaffirm its rights to Belize," without giving any more details on this other conflict which has pitted the Guatemalans against the British for more than two (?decades).

"I can sympathize with Argentina's problem," Rios stated, adding that "one must recognize that that country assumed a dignified stand and set a veritable example for other nations." Guatemala offered Argentina military assistance consisting of 350 troops trained to fight in adverse terrain, but the government headed by Leopoldo Galtieri never accepted that offer.

After speaking on the Malvinas issue at a press conference the president referred to the attitude which his government will adopt regarding Belize, which is claimed by Guatemala. Regarding this he added that the British decision to grant independence to the Belizeans in 1981 "was arbitrary."

"We must reaffirm our rights to Belize," Rios Montt said. After adding that any negotiations on this issue would be directly with Great Britain and not with Belize, Rios Montt did not wish to comment further on the matter.

PRESIDENT READY FOR DIALOGUE WITH GUERRILLAS

PA152305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2232 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- President Gen Efrain Rios Montt announced today that the Guatemalan Government will seek to hold talks with guerrilla leaders who are in Mexico. General Rios Montt said that if the talks take place, they will be held in Washington, where the opposition democratic front against repression has its headquarters.

"If there is a meeting, that will be a success in itself," the Guatemalan president added. "If they claim to have 50,000 guerrillas, we will tell them that is not true. We do not have that many communists in Guatemala," Rios Montt explained.

The president indicated that the Guatemalan committee which will participate in the talks is made up of high-level government officials, who are ready to leave at any moment.

The guerrillas have 15 days left to negotiate with the government, because the recently-decreed amnesty expires on 30 June, Rios Montt added. "We have spoken with the Red Cross on the establishment of guerrilla refugee camps in the western part of the country," he said.

Thus far, 78 guerrillas have accepted the amnesty offer, but efforts are being made to grant them more facilities so that many more can rejoin institutional life.

The president also announced that the security forces are aware that the rebels will launch an offensive against the government on 1 July. "The subversives think that with these actions they are going to attack the government, but in reality they are attacking all Guatemalans," General Rios Montt concluded.

RIOS MONTT CHARGES GUERRILLAS KILLED 100 PEASANTS

PA160223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2134 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, Gen Efrain Rios Montt, president of Guatemala, charged that guerrilla groups murdered over 100 peasants in a village of Nebaj in the western department of El Quiche. Rios Montt stated that the incidents occurred in the village of Chacalte at 0500 yesterday morning (1100 GMT), but that so far, he does not have the exact information on the number of peasants killed. But he noted that the number exceeds 100.

"The guerrillas have responded to the amnesty by massacring the peasants and this cries blood," the president added, while labeling the guerrillas "criminal subversives."

The Guatemalan Army will protect the peasants by sending soldiers to the more war-torn areas, helping with foodstuffs, medicines, but above all, by giving them jobs, he added. The president said that highway construction has begun in the western region "with picks, shovels, and wheelbarrows," providing jobs for the peasants in that area.

The army public relations office will provide more information on the massacre of the peasants in El Quiche Department, where thousands of inhabitants have left their homes and lands because of the violence. In the eastern zone of the department of El Quiche there are entire villages and housing complexes that are totally deserted, and the houses that are still inhabited fly white flags. Workers who walk along the highways also carry white flags, indicating their neutrality.

PEASANTS REQUEST ARMY PROTECTION FROM GUERRILLAS

PA160111 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Some 255 inhabitants of the village of (Saja) in Uspantan, Quiche, had joined the guerrillas because of promises that their standard of living would improve. The guerrillas took them to the mountains near the Mexican border, where they later became refugees.

The peasants began the trek toward the mountains in February, but their living conditions worsened. They endured hunger and a lack of shelter, whereupon they decided to leave the ranks of the subversives and request protection from the army. They have been under the protection of government forces since late May. The peasants do not want to return to their villages because they fear reprisals from the guerrillas.

This group of 255 people includes senior citizens, women and infants. They are presently living in hastily built settlements while the authorities seek ways to relocate them in areas outside the area of conflict.

HONDURAS

U.S. ENVOY IMPROPERLY INVOLVED IN DISPUTE

PA151902 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Different sectors of Honduran opinion believe that the intervention of U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte in the dispute between the Honduran state and Aggregates Corporation, a U.S. consortium, over the suspension of work in Puerto Castilla, is unfortunate. Aggregates Corporation is demanding 14 million lempiras from the National Port Enterprise [ENP]. Negroponte is backing the consortium's demand, which the Honduran Government has described as blackmail. The consortium is demanding this large sum in reparation for the alleged noncompliance by ENP with a work contract.

This litigation, which directly affects the Honduran Government, has acquired international overtones with the consortium's success in involving the U.S. ambassador in the issue. He sent a forceful letter demanding that the ENP comply with its part of the contract. This has been described as brazen blackmail being carried out by the consortium, which got the U.S. Embassy interested in a matter that has already been handled by an inter-American court for commercial arbitration.

The dispute between the ENP and the U.S. consortium dates back to 13 February 1978, when they signed a contract for the construction of the first stage of the Puerto Castilla installations. Aggregates Corporation suspended work in Puerto Castilla on 5 March 1980, alleging that the ENP had not complied with contractual obligations consisting of progressive payments within the 30 days subsequent to the engineers' approval of the work.

However, none of this explains why the U.S. ambassador had to become involved in this dispute, which adversely affects the Honduran Government. Ambassador Negroponte is improperly using his diplomatic rank to support the fraudulent claim of a consortium that has not met its obligations and is trying to blackmail the Honduran Government for a very large amount. What's more, this is occurring at a time when international circumstances are fanning an anti-U.S. feeling in many parts of this continent.

Various sectors of public opinion believe that Negroponte's attitude is not only unfortunate but incorrect. They believe that as soon as Washington learns about this attitude, Negroponte will be reprimanded. This case, as we already said, has acquired international overtones through the U.S. ambassador's involvement, resulting in a government-to-government confrontation, Washington's interpretation of which remains to be seen.

LOCAL FISHERMAN CAPTURED, ARRESTED BY BELIZEANS

PA152300 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 14 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Puerto Cortes -- British coast guard units arrested a group of Honduran fishermen [fishing boat or boats not mentioned], arrested them on charges of violating the sovereignty of Belize, which claims territorial rights over the Sapodilla Cays, and took them to Belize City.

Reports released by Lt Comdr Cristobal Cano, commander of the Puerto Cortes Naval Base, indicate that the Belizean authorities are maintaining strict vigilance over the Sapodilla Cays as Belize claims sovereignty over the islets.

Cano indicated that the Belizeans have declared a complete ban on fishing in Belize's jurisdictional waters and British patrol launches are guarding the cays on instructions from the authorities of the former British protectorate.

Cano warned Honduran fishermen that in view of these measures that have been adopted by the Belizean Government with the support of the British, "it is indavisable to fish in the region of the Sapodilla Cays because, although they legitimately belong to Honduras, the naval forces of Belize, supported by British helicopters, are exercising an iron control over our territorial waters."

Cano said that "fishermen who sail the high seas will do so at their own risk, because our patrol boats cannot protect them, and they will run the risk of being captured by the Belizeans."

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON BRIEF VISIT

PA151734 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1704 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana arrived here today at 1630 GMT for an official visit to Honduras that will last several hours.

He was welcomed at the air force base by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova; Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica; Armed Forces Commander Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez; Efrain Bu Giron, president of the Honduran Congress; Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo, chief justice of the Supreme Court; and the cabinet ministers.

The Salvadoran president will hold a news conference this afternoon at the "Juan Manuel Galvez" hall of the Central Bank building before returning to his country.

OFFICIAL DENIES STEADMAN FAGOTH HOSPITALIZED

PA160439 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0344 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- An official spokesman told ACAN-EFE that it is not true that Nicaraguan Miskito leader Steadman Fagoth Muller was admitted to the state hospital in Tegucigalpa with bullet wounds.

According to reports, the Miskito leader, who opposes the Nicaraguan Sandinist regime, had been admitted to a "school-hospital" [as received] in this capital, to be treated for several bullet wounds.

The state hospital's admissions office does not have his name on the patients' list, and the hospital administration office has no record of his admission. The spokesman said he does not know the actual whereabouts of the Miskito leader, but he suggested that Fagoth Muller could be living in the United States.

NICARAGUA

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED THROUGH 14 JULY

PA151729 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has extended the state of national emergency for 30 days. The operations being carried out by counterrevolutionary gangs from neighboring border areas following orders issued by their leaders abroad, as well as the national disasters caused by the recent torrential rains, have forced our revolutionary government to extend the state of national emergency as of 15 June.

Therefore, the government junta issued a decree this afternoon announcing this decision. The decree, read by Companero Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, the official responsible for the government junta's Press and Dissemination Directorate, is as follows:

[Begin recording] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, whereas:

1. The country continues to be attacked by gangs of counterrevolutionaries that operate from neighboring border areas.

2. These attacks constitute the implementation of declarations made abroad by leaders of the counterrevolution and are part of the plan that has been exposed in various international organizations and that is promoted primarily by the U.S. CIA as part of a mission that has not been denied by the U.S. Government but was in fact reaffirmed during a vote in the UN Security Council.

3. To all of this must be added the situation of national disaster caused by the recent rains, which caused serious damage to the production system, loss of life and the loss of a large amount of material resources, the extent of which has still not been fully determined by the revolutionary government.

4. All of this points to the need to extend the state of emergency, in order to face the attacks and to work to repair the serious damage caused to our economy.

Therefore, in making use of its powers, it decrees:

Article 1. The state of national emergency is hereby extended for 30 days, beginning on 15 June, under the terms and conditions established in Decrees No 996 of 15 March and 1,023 of 14 April 1982.

Article 2: The present decree is effective from the time of tis publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua on 11 June 1982, year of unity in the face of aggression [signed] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Rafael Cordoba Rivas.

STEADMAN FAGOTH REPORTED CRITICALLY WOUNDED

PA160344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] According to today's report from AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA, AIP, counter-revolutionary Steadman Fagoth was critically wounded after he was shot several times. The wire, which was released to the world, announced that the counterrevolutionary Steadman Fagoth was rushed to a Tegucigalpa hospital, where he was admitted to the intensive care units.

There is no detailed information as to how he was wounded, although news circles believe it could have resulted form an argument with (Brooklyn Ruivara), another member of MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist unity]. The two men have disagreed on what to do about the serious plight of the Miskitos who are in Honduran territory.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER ROBELO WILLING TO WAGE WAR

PA150446 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1714 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Alfonso Robelok former member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has continued meeting with prominent Panamanian political figures and publicly denouncing the deviation of the revolution in Nicaragua. When asked what position his Democratic Party would adopt if Commander Cero calls the opposition forces to an open war against the pseudo-revolutionaries, Robelo said:

[Begin recording] Look, rather than having to seek forces from outside Nicaragua, the forces are already inside. The Nicaraguan people's discontent with the National Directorate is enormous. Therefore, one does not need to look for outside forces. The forces are inside. What one has to seek outside is solidarity and support and to unmask what is occurring inside Nicaragua.

I honestly wish that another war would not take place in Nicaragua. I wish that we Nicaraguans would not have to suffer the scourge of death and destruction. Now then, if all the doors are closed to us and there is no other alternative, it seems that we have only two choices: we can recover our country and save our revolution by starting a 'war' we do not want, or we can give up. There are some people who can give up, while there are others who cannot give up. I cannot give up. If we have to go to war as a last resort, we will do so.

16,000 MANZANAS DISTRIBUTED TO PEASANTS IN CARAZO

PA152218 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Land continues to be distributed to those who work it. On Sunday, the agricultural cooperatives of Carazo received almost 16,000 manzanas of land. The agrarian reform is progressing every day. Yesterday in Santa Teresa, the mothers of those who became heroes and martyrs during the month of June handed out the ownership titles to the peasants of 20 cooperatives of Carazo.

The ceremony was attended by Jaime Wheelock, commander of the revolution and agricultural development minister; Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution, representing the National Directorate; Federico Lopez, member of the Sandinist assembly and secretary of the Carazo departmental leadership committee; and representatives of mass organizations.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES REAGAN TOUR OF EUROPE

PA151957 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 82

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently toured the capitals of the European capitalist powers in a personal effort to counter the warmongering image he has built for himself through his acitons and statements, as well as to restore the United States' stunted image as the undeniable leader of the Western world.

However, all indications are that he achieved neither of the two goals. Reagan's speeches in London, Bonn and West Berlin and his participation in the summits in Versatilles and Bonn have amply confirmed the fears harbored by the European leaders and masses and by North American citizens as well.

During his appearance at the British Parliament, the U.S. President called for a crusade against communism and repeated the arguments he has used to step up the arms race and to heighten tension in various areas of the world. His tone at the FRG capital was just as alarming, for he demanded the adoption of a peace policy based on force. This statement was described by the U.S. newspaper the Washington POST as mere verbiage by which to permit a continuation of the arms race. Another U.S. newspaper, the New York TIMES, characterized the U.S. President's speech in West Germany as a hateful repetition of the rhetoric of the 1950's and stressed the sharp contrast between his remarks and the violent antiwar demonstrations that were held during his visit to the West German capital.

Conspiring against the dovish image Reagan tried to convey in Europe were the open support he gave to Great Britain in its conflict with Argentina while in London and his conniving silence when the Israeli troops unleashed their genocidal invasion of Lebanon, in a bid to stamp out all resistance from the Palestinian and progressive Lebanese forces. Reagan's efforts to seem a messenger of peace to the Europeans were undermined by the stark reality that U.S. weapons and supplies, as well as U.S.-made planes, were used to murder thousands of innocent people in the Middle East, with Washington's complacency and blessing. Washington not only armed the aggressor, but vetoed a UN Security Council resolution condemning Israel.

Meanwhile, television scenes of the U.S. President's numerous activities, which were always held in closed circles that were devoid of popular warmth and under the glitter of flashbulbs and a large media display, only served in the United States to strengthen the already overwhelming view held by the U.S. citizenry that Reagan favors only the rich. Neither did the U.S. President succeed in restoring the weakened U.S. leadership among the NATO allies or in imposing his economic conditions at the Versailles summit. No agreements were reached in Versailles because virtually all of the participants disagreed among themselves with the economic policies pursued, thus widening the already large gaps among the economic policies pursued by the seven most industrialized capitalist countries.

In addition, during the NATO meeting in the West German capital, the U.S. President had no choice but to agree to the inclusion in the text of the final communique a demand for arms control and a reference to the word "detente," which the ears of the White House tenant find so distasteful.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CEASE-FIRE IN FALKLANDS

FL151610 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1154 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Commentary by Roberto Agudo and Javier Rodriguez on "Revista de la Manana" program]

[Excerpts] [Agudo] The situation in the Malvinas is not very clear yet. There has been in fact, a cease-fire. The British and Argentine military chief have also held talks, especially with the military governor of the Malvinas and with the head of the British expeditionary force. The Malvinas governor is now in Buenos Aires, where a cease-fire has been announced in order to seek an honorable peace. In Great Britain, meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher talks about the Argentine troops' surrender. According to her, without an unconditional surrender there can be no peace. A contradiction obviously exists.

We will now try to analyze a number of elements. Many experts feel that the pope's intervention was basic in reaching this agreement. Furthermore, one can't forget U.S. interventions and machinations, since it has now been learned that the United States conspired not only by supporting Great Britain militarily in the takeover of the Malvinas — doing this from a logistical standpoint, supplying weapons, intelligence information and other elements -- but from within Argentina, where the U.S. Embassy played a role and even tried to stage a coup against [Argentine President] Galtieri. However, although it had the right person to stage a coup, it seems that the military sector, or at least those closest to the government, were unwilling to assume the responsibilities that might have ensued at the time. What is your opinion, Javier?

[Rodriguez] I think that certain elements are still missing, which would be necessary to pass judgement on all that has happened in the Malvinas in the past few hours. In any event, yesterday's developments merely mark the end of what might be described as the first phase of the Malvinas conflict, the first phase of this bloody episode that occurred in the South Atlantic. The British colonialists and their allies in the U.S. Government have made a serious mistake in thinking that by imposing their military superiority on Argentina they can do away with the conflict and can permanently silence Argentina's sovereignty claim over the Malvinas. I think this is a serious mistake by both London and Washington, which assume that in this manner they will be able to do away with the Argentine people's legitimate claim.

This temporary military victory was attained with the gigantic military, logistical and other support provided by the U.S. Government.

It must also be noted that Great Britain's extracontinental aggression against Argentina will also help intensify support for that South American people on the part of the Nonaligned Movement, and all the democratic and progressive governments which have traditionally sided with Argentina on this conflict.

Another point that will have to be borne in mind when speaking about the Malvinas in the future is the mortal blow that has been dealt to the so-called inter-American system, which the United States has organized and prepared in its usual style, in accordance with its desires and interests, which they have used on so many occasions against the Latin American peoples. I think that neither the Argentines nor the rest of the Latin American peoples will ever forget the developments of the past few weeks and months in the South Atlantic. Nor will they forget such painful examples as the sinking of cruiser General Belgrano, the indiscriminate attacks launched against the defenders of Soledad Island, or the sanctions that the United States and some of the capitalist governments within the EEC imposed against Argentina in support of this aggression.

In other words, they will not forget how all the great interests of international capitalism acted in agreement to bathe in blood and to impose economic sanctions against the Argentine people's just claims over the Malvinas. I don't think this will be forgotten in a long time.

[Agudo] To a certain degree, this [Argentine] agreement with Great Britain has elicited surprise, astonishment and, why not say it, disappointment among certain Latin American sectors.

[Rodriguez] Without discussing in depth the possible sequels to this war in Argentina, it can almost be said that this war will have important repercussions on the political map of Latin America as a whole. The Argentine leaders themselves already indicated on a previous occasion that Argentina would never be the same as before 2 April, when it recovered the Malvinas. I might all that I don't think Latin America in the future will be the same as it was prior to the Malvinas incident. I think all this will have very big repercussions on our hemisphere and on the Latin American people's increasing awareness of who their real enemies and their real friends are.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH CANADA OPEN IN HAVANA

FL151029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The fourth meeting of the joint Cuban-Canadian intergovernmental committee for economic and trade relations opened today [as heard] in Havana. The committee will meet until Friday. Jose Fernandez Cossio, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and (James Agnus Elliott), acting deputy minister for Latin American andCaribbean affairs at the Canadian Foreign Ministry, are heading the respective delegations.

The working groups for trade, economic and industrial relations and scientific-technical cooperation were setup during the first session.

BRIEFS

FRG EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIAN VISITS -- Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo member and chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, has received (Heidi Marie Wizhard), socialist deputy of the European Parliament and member of the Social Democratic party of the FRG, who is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the People's Government National Assembly. Also at the meeting were Ramiro del Rio, Luis Gutierrez and other officials of the Central Committee. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82 FL]

BAHAMAS

PINDLING SWORN IN AS PRIME MINISTER 14 JUNE

FL151410 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling was summoned to Government House yesterday to be sworn in as prime minister for another 5 years. The appointment to the office of prime minister was made by His Excellency Sir Gerald Cash, governor general of the Bahamas.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER PRESENTS EC$177 MILLION BUDGET

FL150145 Bridgetown CANA in English 2357 GMT 14 Jun 82

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 14 Jun (CANA) -- The government of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles today presented Parliament with a 177 million East Caribbean dollar (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) 1982-83 budget, which anticipated a current account deficit of 617,390 dollars.

At the same time taxation measures were outlined, including increases on the rates of consumption tax on certain categories of consumed durables and luxury items.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Miss Charles, in her hour-long presentation, said the budget is designed to reflect government's continued efforts to achieve a fiscal balance and to rebuild and further develop our economy..." [quotation marks as received] The budget, she said was also "aimed at nurturing and sustaining the recovery that we have been working for and is now taking place."

The budget represents an increase of about 33 million dollars over the 1981-82 budget of 143.7 million dollars, with the Ministry of Agriculture getting the biggest slice of well over 60 million dollars.

The Ministry of Communications and Works and the Ministry of Education and Health are to receive 39 million and 37 million dollars respectively.

The recurrent expenditure for 1982-83 is estimated at 69.9 million dollars with salaries and wages constituting 57.4 percent of the total recurrent budget. Capital expenditure has been fixed at 119.2 million dollars.

Miss Charles told Parliament that the current account would be balanced by the 1983-84 fiscal year. Total expected revenue has been put at 60.7 million dollars.

The increased consumption tax rates will apply to motor vehicles, tires and tubes, refrigerators, washing machines and other electric domestic appliances and tools. The immediate increase in consumption taxation on these commodities will provide government with projected additional revenue of 600,000 dollars.

Government also introduced, with immediate effect, a 10 percent ad valorem tax on the value of all tickets for travel "originating or deemed to be originating in Dominica." The measure is expected to net an estimated 300,000 dollars.

"There are a number of licences and services, the fees for some of which have remained unchanged as far back as 1973. From today... I propose a revision in certain fees such as those for firearms licence, trade and professional licences, registration of trade marks and civil marriages," the prime minister announced.

In addition, Miss Charles also announced a 100 percent increase in the price of birth, death or marriage certificates. She said, "another small measure for which provision is made in the estimates but for which legislation has not yet been submitted concerns electrical inspections."

The government also intends to submit proposals relating to the health services. Miss Charles said that although annual expenditure on drugs and supplies was in the vicinity of one million dollars "chronic shortages occur because the amount provided is inadequate."

She said that a committee has been formed and had already started examining the general question of financing the health service. Its recommendations have been submitted to government, it was stated. "In the meantime, an amount of 400,000 dollars has been included in the estimates as anticipated revenue from that source" Miss Charles said.

Miss Charles also announced a restructuring of the rates of personal income tax to ensure a reduction of the marginal rates to nearly all categories of income earners, a termination of the set dividend income against their personal income tax paid by the company out of the dividend, and measures to stimulate construction of industrial buildings and housing units.

Miss Charles said that because of the fiscal measures adopted by her administration last year and assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the country's fiscal programme targets for 1981-82 were met. "Government's current account deficit has been reduced to 5.18 million, a significant improvement over the 1980-81 deficit of 13.29 million," the prime minister stated.

Miss Charles said that firm commitments had been given to government for many of the projects to be implemented during the coming financial year. However she added: "Most of them are still in the preliminary stages of preparation and negotiation. Since we are still not in a position to generate a surplus in the recurrent budget that could be applied to capital expenditure we have to depend largely on external financing in grants and loans," Miss Charles added.

She said that projects provided for under revenue totalling 9.7 million dollars would be financed mainly from the IMF facility, adding: "The other projects for which financing has already been negotiated total approximately 49 million dollars (EC). There is still a financing gap of 61.5 million dollars most of which will, hopefully be filled during the fiscal year," she said, adding "even so a conservative estimate of the projects that will be implemented taking into account delays in aid delivery may be set at 50 million dollars (EC)."

The prime minister continued: "We will ensure that in the next fiscal year only those projects for which firm pledges have been made will be included in the capital estimates." She listed a number of objectives under which her government would pursue public investment programmes, giving as its main criteria job creation and restoration and expansion of the productive capacity of the economy.

Dominica recorded an increase of 9.5 percent in its gross domestic product (GDP) in 1981, and Miss Charles said that if her government is able to implement the scale of public investment indicated with supporting growth in the private sector the island can expect an annual growth of at least five percent.

Miss Charles said that the international recession had forced many aid commitments to Dominica to be "put on ice by donor countries, pending, hopefully, the availability of funds in the future."

The prime minister said the freeze was also having adverse effects on the growth of national savings, private sector investment and employment. "It is quite evident therefore that we in the Caribbean are very vulnerable to economic events in the industrial countries," she said. The debate on the budget has been set for Monday June 21.

BRAZIL

SOVIET RESEARCH AUTHORIZED ON AMAZON RIVER

PY151828 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- The Navy Ministry yesterday reported that the research that the Soviet ship Professor Shtokman will carry out on the Amazon River beginning in November will contribute to surveying the area. This is not the first time a Soviet ship has been authorized by the Brazilian Government to conduct research in the Amazon region.

The Soviet Union is among the countries making the largest investments in scientific research, and the voyage to be conducted on the Amazon for 3 months will include Brazilian scientists and could yield significant scientific information, ministry advisers have said. The Soviet Union is also one of the most respected nations in the field of Antarctic research because its scientists are widely experienced in the area.

CHILE

BRIEFS

UK AMBASSADOR -- The new British ambassador to Chile, John Hickman, presented his credentials to President Pinochet at Government House today. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jun 82 PY]

MEXICO

GDR PLANNING COMMITTEE OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

FL151049 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0010 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Officials of the GDR State Planning Committee, headed by Deputy Chairman Dieter Albrecht, met today with the deputy secretary of programming, Francisco Labastida. Albrecht and Labastida discussed the possibility of going on with the study on specific cooperation projects between Mexico and the GDR both in the area of economic planning and in other areas.

Dieter Albrecht spoke of the possibility of providing technical and scientific cooperation to Mexico, especially in the areas of food, the building of fishing boats, energy, communications and sports. Moreover, he pledged the committee to providing advice in the area of education, mainly the education of workers, on whom the country's development depends to a large extent.

During their stay in Mexico, the GDR State Planning Committee officials will hold talks with Ramon Aguirre Velazquez, secretary of programming and budget, as well as with other officials of the secretariats of Patrimony and Industrial Development, Commerce and Communications and Transport.

FRENCH MINISTER JOBERT ARRIVES ON VISIT 14 JUN

FL151013 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0430 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert arrived today in Mexico on an official visit to meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo and five secretaries of state.

The minister is accompanied by a senior French Government delegation that will take part in the fourth meeting on economic cooperation between Mexico and France 16 - 18 June.

PANAMA

CABINET MEMBERS GREET ROYO ON RETURN FROM UN

PA160205 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] President Royo was greeted by his entire cabinet last night as he returned to the country after his mission at the United Nations. Once the Panamanian chief of state got off the plane, he was promptly approached by the members of his cabinet, who greeted him and congratulated him on his speech at the United Nations.

At the airport terminal Royo conferred with his cabinet for approximately 30 minutes on the current national situation and on national developments during his absence. Royo underlined the importance of Panama's participation in the UN session on disarmament, where he addressed the need to strengthen mechanisms leading to a lasting international peace.

The members of the national government praised the president's firm stand, which called for strict compliance with the Panama Canal neutrality treaty and respect for the sovereignty of Latin American nations.

PERU

BELAUNDE, ARIAS REGRET FALKLANDS WAR OUTCOME

PY151954 Paris AFP in Spanish 1906 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Lima, 15 Jun (AFP) -- President Fernando Belaunde and Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today expressed their consternation at the unfavorable outcome for Argentina in the Malvinas conflict. It was reported officially that the chief of state today talked by phone with the Argentine Ambassador Luis Sanchez Moreno, to whom he expressed his profound regret and concern at the outcome of the events in the Malvinas.

Belaunde talked for 1 and 1/2 hours with the Argentine diplomatic representative, regretting that some of the formulas he submitted to prevent so much young blood from being shed were not accepted.

The foreign minister also expressed regret to Ambassador Sanchez Moreno and hoped that the cease-fire will be lasting and honorable for the Argentine brothers.

TWO LEADING TROTSKIYIST PARTIES SIGN UNITY PACT

PY151859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Lima, 12 Jun (AFP) -- Two of the main Peruvian Trotskiyist organizations signed a pact of unity in Lima today.

The new political organization unites the Marxist Revolutionary Workers Party (POMR), headed by Senator Ricardo Napuri, and the Workers Socialist Party (PST), headed by Deputy Enrique Fernandez Chacon.